

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY.

VOL. XVIII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 10TH, 1891.

NUMBER 6

WILSON, SONS & CO. (LIMITED)

2, PRAÇA DAS MARINHAS
RIO DE JANEIRO.

AGENTS OF THE

*Pacific Steam Navigation Company,
United States & Brazil Mail S.S. Co.,
Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.
The New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd.*
and the
*Commercial Union (Fire & Marine)
Assurance Co., Limited.*

Coal.—Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited), have depôts at St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Montevideo, and at the chief Brazil Ports; and, among others, supply coal under contract, at Rio, to:

The Brazilian Government;
Her Britannic Majesty's Government;
The Transatlantic Steamship Companies;
The New Zealand Shipping Companies;
&c., &c.

Insurance.—Fire and Marine Insurances effected at moderate rates.

Coal.—Large stocks of the best Canliff Coal always kept in depôt on Conceição Street.

Tug Boats always ready for service.
Ballast Supplied to ships.

Establishments: Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited), London, Cardiff, St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco, Santos, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

Official Directory

U. S. LEGATION.—No. 59, Rua de Santo Amaro.
Office hours to 2 p. m. to 10 p. m. E. H. CONGER, Minister.
BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8.
GEORGE H. WYNDHAM, Minister.
AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 20, Largo da Carioca.
O. H. DICKERY, Consul General.
BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 8, Travessa de D. Manoel. WM. GEO. ABBOTT, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Divine Service every Sunday at 11 a. m. and on the 2nd and 4th Sundays in each month at 7.30 p. m. during the cool season.
H. MOSLEY, M. A., Chaplain.
ALBERT ALLEN, Clerk. No. 6, Rua Hunyadi.
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Catete. English services: at 11.30 a. m. Sundays, and 7.30 p. m. on Fridays.—C. B. McFARLAND, Pastor.
Portuguese services: at 11.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sundays; 7 p. m. Tuesday.—J. W. WOLLING and M. DE CAMARGO, Pastors.
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15 Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m., and 7 p. m., Sundays; and at 7 p. m. Thursdays.
A. TRAJANO, Pastor.
BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua do Coado d'Eu, No. 122. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m., and 7 p. m.; and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.
W. B. BAGBY, Pastor.
Residence: Rua de Petropolis N. 2.
IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—No. 175, Rua de S. Joaquin. Services in Portuguese at 10 a. m. and 6 p. m. Sundays; and at 7 p. m. Wednesdays.
ROSEAMEN'S MISSION AND READING ROOM.—Open daily. No. 89 Rua da Misericordia. Divine Service on Sundays and Wednesdays at 7 p. m. Sailors free and easy on Tuesday at 7 p. m. Gifts of papers, books, left off clothing, etc., gladly received.
THOMAS HOOPER, Missionary.

Medical Directory

Dr. W. Havelburg, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur: formerly of Santos, and recently from an extended visit to Europe. Office and residence: Rua da Alfandega No. 29, from 4 to 6 p. m.
Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon; Sanitary Inspector, U. S. Marine Hospital Service.—Office: 105, Rua do Hospicio. Hours, from 12 to 3. Residence, Rua da Real Grandeza No. 33, Botafogo. Telephone 1500.

CHARLES HUE JUNR & CO.
Ship Chandlery and Commission Merchants
Rua Fresco No. 3.
RIO DE JANEIRO.
Water supplied on short notice.

ANDRÉ DE OLIVEIRA & GAD.
14, Rua Sete de Setembro
RIO DE JANEIRO.
Importers and Wholesale
and Retail Druggists.

THE NEW YORK COMMERCIAL CO., LIMITED

CHARLES R. FLINT, Treasurer.
140 Pearl Street, NEW YORK. Chesterfield House - Great Tower St., LONDON. E. C.

CONTRACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS
MACHINERY AND RAILWAY SUPPLIES.

Sole Export Agents in New York for many of the Leading Manufacturers of the United States.
Established Houses in Brazil can secure exclusive rights on specialties.
Correspondents of

S. LEVY LAWSON,

St. RUA THEOPHILO OTTONI
RIO DE JANEIRO.

CAIXA DO CORREIO 248.

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN FINANCIER

of LONDON, PARIS and NEW YORK.

S. LEVY LAWSON, Editor and Proprietor,

Chesterfield House - Great Tower Street, LONDON, E. C.

17 Rua de Paradis PARIS.

142 Pearl Street NEW YORK.

For free Sample Copy, apply to the office at

St. RUA THEOPHILO OTTONI.
RIO DE JANEIRO.

CAIXA DO CORREIO 248.

Companhia Importadora Paulista.

(THE S. PAULO TRADING COMPANY.)

CAPITAL—1,000,000\$000, or £100,000 Sterling.

GENERAL

IMPORTERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, DEALERS AND EXPORTERS.

DIRECTORS:

João Baptista de Mello Oliveira, President.

Henry Robertson, Secretary.

Joseph W. Mee, Manager.

Correspondence solicited.

Hotels.

CARSON'S HOTEL.
160, RUA DO CATETE.
ESTABLISHED 1872.

This establishment is quite ready for the coming season; first-class attendance, good Baths and moderate prices.

WILLIAM D. CARSON,
Proprietor.

HOTEL PALMEIRAS.

E. de F. Central.

This Hotel, from the fine dry climate of the situation and excellent water, is peculiarly suitable for invalids and convalescents, and for rheumatism, bronchial affections, liver, intermittent fevers, etc. Board and baths 4\$ per diem. Trains 3 times a day. Return ticket for 8 days 7\$50.
Apply, Hotel Palmeiras, or at

No. 1 Largo do Paço.

CORCOVADO RAILWAY.

HOTEL DAS PAINEIRAS.
Telephone 1135

Trains leave Cosme Velho for Corcovado on work days at 6.30, 8.30, 12 a. m., 3 and 5.30 p. m.; returning from Paineiras at 7.30, 10.30 a. m.; 2, 4.45 and 6 p. m. On Sundays and Holidays for Corcovado at 7.30, 8.30, 12 a. m., 12.30, 2.30, 5 and 6.30 p. m.; from Paineiras 8.35, 10.05, 11.35 a. m., 1.05, 2.35, 4.05, 5.35, 7.05 and 9 p. m.
[?] Take the yellow car (Laranjeiras) at the corner of Rua do Ouvidor and Gonçalves Dias 45 minutes before the departure of trains

HOTEL WHYTE.—TIJUCA.

The Proprietor begs to advise his friends and customers, and the public in general, that from the 1st December forward this old and popular establishment will be known under the denomination of

TIJUCA HOTEL

And also that full authority has been granted by the Proprietor for the management of the same, to

Mr. Charles W. Tross.

This beautifully-situated hotel, so well known to its healthfulness and accessibility to the city, will continue to offer the best of entertainments to travellers seeking to escape the heat and discomforts of the city. Applications for apartments and transportation of baggage may be made by Telephone 3001.

ANDREW STEELE & Co.,
Import and Commission Merchants,
8 Rua Visconde de Inhauma,
Rio de Janeiro.
Telephone 678. P. O. Box 84.

W. R. CASSELS & Co.
13 Rua Primeiro de Março, RIO DE JANEIRO,
51, Rua de Boa Vista, SÃO PAULO,
and
CASSELS, KING & Co.
858, Calle Cangallo, BUENOS AYRES.
Importers and Agents for Manufacturers.

Further Agencies, suitable to their lines of business—Hardware, Domestic goods, Specialties, etc., etc.—are respectfully solicited.

WENCESLAU GUIMARÃES & Co.
WINE MERCHANTS.
Importers of
Oporto, Douro and Lisbon wines of the best qualities in bottles, or in casks, and under the private marks of the house.
Sole Agents for
A. IZIDRO GONÇALVES, Exportes of Madeira Wines; Bordeaux,
G. PRELLER & Co., Exporter of Bordeaux Wines;
E. Remy MARTIN & Co., Exporter of Cognac
Dealers in
Burgundy, Rhine and Mosel wines, Sherries, Champagne Cognacs and Liqueurs of the best brands.
Rua da Alfandega, 83.

O'KELL, WILSON & Co.
21 Rua Conselheiro Saraiva
22 Becco de Bragança.
AGENTS OF THE
Northern Assurance Company,
General and Commission Merchants
for foreign and home trade with the interior.

AMERICAN Bank Note Company,

78 to 86 TRINITY PLACE,
NEW YORK.

Business Founded 1795.
Incorporated under laws of the State of New York, 1858.
Reorganized 1870.
ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS OF
BONDS, POSTAGE & REVENUE STAMPS,
LEGAL TENDER AND NATIONAL BANK
NOTES OF THE UNITED STATES and for
Foreign Governments.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING,
BANK NOTES, SHARE CERTIFICATES, BONDS
FOR GOVERNMENTS AND CORPORATIONS,
DRAFTS, CHECKS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
STAMPS, &c., in the finest and most artistic style
FROM STEEL PLATES,
with SPECIAL SAFEGUARDS to PREVENT COUNTERFEITING.
Special papers manufactured exclusively for
use of the Company.

SAFETY COLORED SAFETY PAPERS.
Work Executed in Fireproof Buildings.
LITHOGRAPHIC AND TYPE PRINTING.
RAILWAY TICKETS OF IMPROVED STYLES.
Shoe Cards, Labels, Calendars.
JAMES MACDONOUGH, President.

AUG. D. SHEPARD, } Vice-President.
TOURO ROBERTSON, }
THEO. H. FREELAND, Sec'y and Treas.
JNO. E. CURRIER, Ass't Sec'y.
J. K. MYERS, Ass't Treas.

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

(Established, 1831)

BURNHAM, PARRY, WILLIAMS & CO.,
Proprietors.

These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.
Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Air-rotor Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, etc., etc.

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.

Sole Agents in Brazil:

Norton, Megaw & Co.

No. 82, Rua 1^o de Março.
Rio de Janeiro.

JOHN H. BELLAMY & Co.
General and Commission Merchants,
SHIPPING AND STEAMER AGENTS.
AGENTS FOR
Several leading Manufacturers,
ALSO FOR THE
Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance Co.
Alliance Insurance Co.
P. O. Box 741. Rio de Janeiro.

NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES CO. LIMITED.

Gelignite and Dynamite

In cases of 50 lbs. ea., nett weight
Gelignite is a new and very powerful explosive. Besides possessing great breaking power it commands itself for use in this country by reason of the fumes after explosion not being injurious to the workers. On this account alone great advantages is obtained over most explosives, by its use, and more especially when operating in confined places.

Also patent Detonator caps and Blakford's patent use. For further information and price, apply to the Agents for Brazil:

Watson, Ritchie & Co.

No. 25, Rua Theophilo Ottoni.
Rio de Janeiro.

THE WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRAKE COMPANY, PITTSBURG, PA., U. S. A. MANUFACTURERS OF THE WESTINGHOUSE AUTOMATIC BRAKE

The Westinghouse Automatic Brake is now in use on 20,000 engines, and 240,000 cars. This includes 140,000 Freight Cars.

This is 15 per cent of the entire freight car equipment of the United States.

Orders have been received for 80,000 Quick Action Brakes since December, 1887.

For further particulars apply to

Norton Megaw & Co.

82, Primeiro de Março.

Insurance.**The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.**

120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Assets £ 22,322,981.

Surplus £ 4,754,390.

Ratio of Assets to Liabilities 127 per cent.

The maturing Tontine Policies of The Equitable show results more favorable than those of any other Company.

This Society issues a new policy which like a Bank draft is a simple promise to pay.

Branch Office for Brazil:

RUA DO HOSPICIO No. 71

RIO DE JANEIRO.

INSURE AGAINST ACCIDENT.**The ALLIANÇA Insurance Company,**

49, RUA PRIMEIRO DE MARÇO, 49

RIO DE JANEIRO

Insures against every kind and description of bodily accidents, or exclusively against accidents encountered in one's occupation and on railways, and against loss of life during sea voyages.

By the payment of a trifling sum, any person can guarantee a small fortune to his family in case he should lose his life by accident, or secure ample support for himself and family during a fixed period in case of accidental injury.

For Prospectus and other information, inquire at the Company's offices—**Accident Insurance Section.**

Board of Directors: S. S. CASTRO E MELLO.
MANOEL CARDOSO PEREIRA.
LEOPOLDO DE CARVALHO RIBEIRO.
Manager of Section: CARLOS AMERICO DOS SANTOS.

Cable address: **MATER.**

Postoffice address: Caixa No. 1,074.

Telephone: No. 129.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D

Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

Wm. A. Gordon,

31, Rua General Camara. Telephone No. 427.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LONDON.**FIRE AND MARINE.**Fire Riske Marine Riske
Authorized 1870 Authorized 1884.

Agents for the Republic of Brazil
Wilson Sons & Co. Limited.
No. 2, Praça das Marinhas.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Smith & Youle.

No. 62, Rua 1 de Março.

HOME AND COLONIAL MARINE INSURANCE CO.

Agents for the Republic of Brazil

Norton, Megaw & Co.

No. 82, Rua 1º de Março, Rio de Janeiro.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Watson Ritchie & Co.

No. 25, Rua de Theophilo Otton.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro:

Okell, Wilson, & Co.

21 Rua Conselheiro Sarinva.

Telephone No. 193.

PICENIX FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1872

Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 5,057 of March 24th, 1881.

Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise and affords the best of guarantees with the most favorable conditions.

G. C. Anderson, Agent.

Rua de S. Pedro, No. 1—1st floor.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL

Capital..... £2,000,000

Accumulated Funds... £6,000,000

Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise and affords every kind of reduced rates.

John Moore & Co. agents.

No. 8, Rua da Candelaria

THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling

Reserve fund... £ 450,000

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

G. C. Anderson.

Rua de S. Pedro No. 1—1st floor.

Banks.**ENGLISH BANK OF RIO DE JANEIRO (LIMITED)**

HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON

BRANCHES IN BRAZIL:

Rio de Janeiro, Pará, Pernambuco, Bahia, Santos, São Paulo and Porto Alegre.

BRANCHES IN THE RIVER PLATE:

Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000
Ditto, paid up..... £ 500,000
Reserve Fund..... £ 175,000

Draws on:

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK,
and transacts every description of Banking business.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON

BRANCHES:

LISHON, OPORTO, PARÁ, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO, RIOGRANDE DO SUL, PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE AND MONTEVIDEO.

AGENCIES:

BUENOS AYRES AND NEW YORK.

Capital..... £ 1,250,000
Capital paid up..... £ 625,000
Reserve fund..... £ 400,000

Draws on:

Messrs. GLYNN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co., LONDON,

Messrs. MALLET FRÈRES & Co., PARIS,

Messrs. J. H. SCHÜDDER & Co., HAMBURG,

BASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg on 16th December 1857 by the "Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft" in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg," Hamburg.

Capital..... 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

1 A, Rua da Candelaria, 1 A

(Authorized by Decree No. 10,000)

Draws on:

Germany..... [Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin, and corresponding branches in Hamburg, Hanover, London, N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London, International Bank of London, Limited, London, Wm. Beucl's Sons & Co., London.]
England..... [Châti Lyonnais and branches, Banque d'Anvers, Antwerp, J. H. Albert de Bary & Co., Antwerp, Banca Generale, branches and corresponding, Montecarlo & Co., Naples.]
France..... [Banca Fidejuss & Agnes and corresponding branches.]
Spain..... [G. Amisack & Co., New York, Ernesto Tornquist & Co., Montevideo, Ernesto Tornquist & Co., B. Ayres, Deutsche Ueberset Bank, B. Ayres, and any other countries.]
Portugal..... [Allows 3% p. a. interest in account current. Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.]
United States..... [1/2% p. a. for 3 to 6 months, 1/4% p. a. for 7 to 9 months, 1/2% p. a. for 10 to 12 months.]
Uruguay..... [Exchanges orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business.]
Argentina..... [Boettger-Krah, Directors.]

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a summary of the daily coffee reports from the Associação Commercial, a synopsis of the monthly balances of local banks, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

(Cash invariably in advance)

Subscription: 2000 reis per annum for Brazil.
\$10.00 or £2 abroad (24\$ when paid here).

SINGLE COPIES: 400 reis; for sale at the office of publication, or at the English Book Store, No. 67 Rua do Ouvidor.

All subscriptions should run with the calendar year, or terminate on June 30th and December 31st.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—
79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 10th, 1891.

If we understand the phraseology used, the Constituinte has provided for a surtax on imports of 15 per cent. for the benefit of the states. Aside from the propriety of providing for state revenues in this manner, there is one very important question involved which ought not to be overlooked—the unnecessary and intolerable burden which such a tax imposes upon the people. Everybody is complaining of the excessive costs of living, of the anomalously high prices of imported goods. As the great mass of the people are miserably poor, and as salaries, wages and the generality of prices current are not sufficient to meet these increased charges on the necessities of life, all these must be advanced—which will be difficult—or great misery must result. Over-taxation

is a curse in any country, and as it springs solely from maladministration and ostentation in this case there is not the slightest excuse for it. If these constitution-makers wish to give the states a share in the customs revenue of the nation, then let it be done without increasing the duties. If these gentlemen had read the economic history of other countries to any purpose, they would know that reducing the import duties on certain staples would increase the revenue, while increasing them beyond a certain point will invariably decrease consumption and, in consequence, the revenue. If the government is not careful, it will soon have smuggling operations along the whole coast and southern frontier. And, still further, if it does not begin to rectify these false steps it will soon have a popular discontent to face which not even an army will be able to repress.

The intense heat of the past month and the steadily increasing death rate bring up once more the question of sanitary precautions. The health of the city has been so exceptionally good during the past year that the authorities have apparently forgotten that Rio was ever visited by an epidemic. Even now, there are no indications of any special peril, but at the same time it is just as well to bear in mind that an epidemic of fever, or *acessa pernicioso*, is possible and that it is wise to take all necessary precautions. And in this respect we must repeat what we have so often written in these columns, that steps should be taken to water the streets and thus reduce the heat. It was discovered by a sanitary inspector a couple of years hence that watering the streets is prejudicial to health, and he carried his theory into execution. And the result followed, as everyone must remember, that we had the worst epidemic of *acessa pernicioso* that Rio ever experienced. It ought to be apparent, even to the unscientific, that the constant absorption of heat by buildings and pavements for a time must produce an almost intolerable state of existence, and that the most dangerous maladies must necessarily result. In our opinion the watering of the streets toward evening makes them much cooler, and thus enables the people to sleep comfortably, which in itself is one of the best precautions against illness. Plenty of sleep and good wholesome food are absolutely necessary for health, and the authorities who provide for these do much to insure the public against epidemic invasions. With dear and unwholesome food and with our streets of the temperature of ovens, even at night, we are certainly well within the danger limits and may incur the penalty of our indiscretion at any moment.

Among the recent acts of the Constituent Assembly is one which restricts the coasting trade to the Brazilian flag. While we do not dispute the right of every nation to make such restrictions, and while we do not dispute the benefits sometimes growing out of such restrictions, we are confident that in this particular case it is unwise, and will be most prejudicial to the best interests of the country. In the first place, the tastes and temperament of the Brazilian people do not lead them to seafaring occupations. They have never yet shown any inclination to be more than dry-land sailors, and they have never yet managed a steamship line successfully by themselves. The recent undertaking in that direction has been, in our opinion, a lamentable failure, and may be accepted as a fair indication what is in store for us when all foreign competition is driven from the coast. Freights will become exorbitant, the service will be uncertain, dilatory and without guarantees, and the revenues, as now, will be dissipated in speculation and visionary schemes. This being the case, the restriction of the coasting trade to such companies will be, in the second place, a serious obstacle to commerce and the prosperity of the country. Brazil is a country so exceptionally situated that no just comparison can be drawn with foreign countries. Her geographical situation makes her sea-coast cities ports of call rather than termini of the great ocean lines. And from three to four of them are included in the calls of a majority of the steamship lines touching this coast. The service offered and the competition afforded by these lines tend to keep the coasting freights at a comparatively low figure, and is thus of direct benefit to the country. If

all this beneficial service is now prohibited the people of Brazil will be the chief losers, for they will no longer have the benefit of a competition which has tended to facilitate trade and cheapen the costs of transportation. It is an unwise policy to dismiss a servant who does his work well and cheaply, for one who does not know his business and wants extra pay. As for the effect of this restriction on the American line, which is specially subsidized to call at a number of Brazilian ports, and has rendered an important service to the whole northern coast in so doing, we need not discuss. That it will seriously injure that line no one will dispute. We shall therefore have the anomaly of seeing Brazil subsidize a line of steamers, and at the same time forbidding the exercise of one of the most lucrative branches of its service.

THE NEW TREATY.

In view of the almost unanimous condemnation of the commercial treaty between Brazil and the United States, which we reproduce in another column, and in view of the misapprehensions and unjust censures of which it has been made the subject, we shall undertake to place the matter before our readers impartially and candidly. And in so doing we trust our Brazilian friends will excuse our undertaking to defend a point at issue which they seem to lack the courage and independence to do for themselves. It should be permitted to no one to dispute the right of this country to make such a treaty. Brazil has not yet been reduced to the vassalage of Egypt, or the semi-vassalage of Turkey, and she has still a perfect right to negotiate any treaty which she considers advantageous to herself, either politically or commercially. The treaty may not be wise, nor politic, and it may conflict with favors or engagements previously celebrated with other countries, but in all this she is exercising a sovereign right, subject only to the opinion of her own people. Any nation having a treaty with Brazil containing that most illogical and unjust stipulation known as the "most favored nation clause," can at once demand the same favors granted to the United States, but beyond that they can not go.

In our opinion it is proper and right that these American nations should enter into special commercial treaties for the interchange of their own products and the development of their own commerce. The highest and best policy, in our opinion, is that of unrestricted free trade with all the world, but until this is realized each nation can do no better than to employ commercial treaties to secure reciprocity in trade and markets for her exportable products.

With respect to the treaty under consideration, it certainly does not deserve the censures which have been so inconsiderately heaped upon it during the last few days. It is far from perfect; it even contains almost inexcusable blunders. But, it is not true that it is more advantageous to the United States than to Brazil, nor is it true that it is a victory for American diplomacy. The concessions in point of value are wholly on the side of the United States, the advantages almost wholly on the side of Brazil. When Brazilian journalists talk about the treaty being so disadvantageous to their own country, they are guilty of an exhibition of gross ignorance for which there is not the slightest excuse. If it is a disadvantage to secure a free market for four principal industries such as coffee, rubber, sugar and hides, three of which are mentioned in the treaty, representing an annual value of much over 100,000,000\$, by the concession of free entry and a reduction in duties here on products aggregating 8,000,000\$ to 10,000,000\$, then the whole science of mathematics must be wrong! Monumental indeed is the idiot who can claim this as a bad bargain for this country! Brazil is simply giving one for ten in this bargain, with the chances all in her favor that the difference will be increased rather than diminished.

As for the terms of the treaty, Brazil grants free entry to wheat, flour, Indian corn and other agricultural products of limited consumption here, on pork, bacon, etc. (except hams), fish, cotton seed oil, coal, pitch-pine products, agricultural tools and machinery, and on tools and machinery for mining and other industries. Many of these products are already on the free list, consequently no special advantage results to the United States. In addition to these a 25% reduction in duties is conceded on

lard, hams, dairy products, canned and preserved fish, meats, fruits and vegetables, cotton fabrics, iron and steel manufactures, leather manufactures (except boots and shoes), lumber and manufactured wood, such as furniture, vehicles, etc., and rubber manufactures. The concession on sugar alone will more than offset these favors in point of value. And on this one particular item it must be remembered that the United States is conceding favors antagonistic to an important domestic industry and antagonistic to commercial relations with the British and Spanish possessions in the West Indies. If Brazil is granting special favors on certain items, she is also receiving a very important special favor in sugar alone.

As for the items which are likely to create complications, are they as important as those interested would make us believe? The abolition of the duty on flour, which is less than 10 per cent., should result in cheaper bread, consequently it is a public benefit to the Brazilian people. Opposed to this is the Trieste connection and two local flour mills. The latter have not resulted satisfactorily, nor do we believe they ever will in this climate. It was a mistake to locate flour mills in so hot and moist a climate, where all the conditions for producing good flour are so prejudicial. The question is, therefore, shall we have cheaper bread and reciprocal favors in the trade with the United States, or dearer flour, bad bread and a loss of the advantages offered. In regard to cotton and hardware, our English friends may rest content—the treaty will work no great changes in this respect. The 25% reduction will barely equalize the cost of the goods to the importer, while the unwillingness of Americans to establish commercial houses in the country, and to give the customary credits, will more than offset any slight advantage the treaty can give. Treaties and legislation may injure commerce, but after all no sound and prosperous trade is ever built up without individual effort and initiative. Mr. Blaine will have to conjure up something besides a reduction of 25% on duties before he can turn the tide of importation in South America from England to the United States.

In conclusion, it must be said that the treaty contains one serious omission—that of kerosene. As a benefit to the Brazilian people, rather than as a concession to the United States, kerosene should have been put on the free list. Even a 25% reduction would have been a boon to the people, who are to-day paying fully 200% duties on an article of daily consumption. The American producers get the trade anyway, consequently any concession would have been of direct benefit to the Brazilian people. The politicians, however, are as oblivious of public needs as the native journalists are, consequently the people must continue to pay dearly for what they need, to the advantage of private interests and spurious industries.

From the *Jornal do Commercio*, Feb. 6th.

TRADE BETWEEN BRAZIL AND THE UNITED STATES.

When Dr. Salvador de Mendonça arrived here from New York we said in the *Jornal do Commercio*, of December 10th, that H. E. came to present to the government the terms agreed upon with Mr. Blaine, secretary of state of the United States, for a treaty of commercial reciprocity.

The following decree, dated yesterday, shows the favors we concede to the United States, while the circular, which was also issued yesterday, informs us what are the advantages given us in exchange by the United States.

The commercial interests attached to this convention are so vast, and so influence our intercourse with the rest of the civilized world, that we will accompany its results with the greatest attention. Upon one point there is no doubt—the agreement will furnish great satisfaction to the government of the United States, because for a long time it has been warmly defended by the press of that country, which is so friendly towards us, and which grants us special favors, not conceded by European nations.

DECRETE NO. 1338, OF FEBRUARY 5TH, 1891.
Relieves from import duties various articles, products of the United States of America, and establishes the reduction of 25 per cent. of the said duties, to which are subject other articles from the same source.

Marshal Manoel Deodoro da Fonseca, chief of the provisional government, constituted by the army and navy, in the name of the nation, considering that this government and that of the United States of America in virtue of the agreement celebrated on January 31st, 1891, by their plenipotentiaries, Salvador de Mendonça and James G. Blaine, stipulated for the concession of reciprocal favors to various products of the respective countries,

Decrees:

Art. 1.—From April 1st of the current year forward, under the conditions of the said agreement, the following American articles will enjoy exemption from import duties in Brazil:

Wheat, in grain;
Wheat flour;
Indian corn and its manufactures, including meal and maltzen;
Rye and rye-flour, buckwheat and buckwheat flour, barley;
Rish potatoes, beans and peas;
Hay and oats;
Salted pork, including pork in pickle and bacon, excepting hams;
Fish, salted, dried and in pickle;
Cotton seed oil;
Coal, anthracite and bituminous; rosin, tar, pitch and turpentine;
Agricultural tools, instruments and machines;
Tools, instruments and machines for mining and mechanics, including steam engines for manufactures and industries, except sewing machines;
Instruments and books for the arts and sciences.
Art. 2.—From April 1st of the current year forward the following American articles will enjoy a reduction of 25 per cent. upon the import duties in Brazil:
Lard, and substitutes for lard;
Hams;
Butter and cheese, meats, fish, fruits and vegetables canned and preserved;
Manufactures of cotton, including cotton clothing;
Manufactures of iron and steel, alone or mixed, not including in the preceding list of articles free of duties;
Hides and manufactures of hides, excepting boots and shoes;
Planks, wood and manufactures of wood, including articles of cooperage, furniture of all classes, carts, waggon and carriages;
Manufactures of rubber.
Art. 3.—Contrary dispositions are revoked.
The Minister and Secretary of State for Financial Affairs will thus have it executed.
Assembly Room of the Provisional Government of the United States of Brazil, February 5th, 1891, third of the Republic.

Manoel Deodoro da Fonseca.
Tristão de Alencar Araripe.

For the understanding and execution of the above decree, and to explain the favors Brazilian products will enjoy in the United States, the minister of finance yesterday issued the following circular:

Tristão de Alencar Araripe, president of the Tribunal of the National Treasury, declares for the due effects, that, in virtue of the agreement celebrated on January 31st, 1891, between the governments of the republics of the United States of Brazil and of the United States of America, there have been made the following modifications in the custom-house tariffs of the United States of America:

From April 1st, 1891, forward there will be admitted to all ports of entry of the United States of America, free of all duties, whether national, or state, or municipal, the following articles to be of Brazilian production or manufacture:

Sugar of all qualities, which as to color cannot be classified above No. 16 Dutch standard; all qualities of syrup, residuum and sweepings of sugar cane syrup and juice, molasses of all qualities, concentrated and concrete;

"Coffee";

"Hides, raw or untanned, whether dry, dry salted or wet salted, goat and Angora skins, raw and without hair unmanufactured, male skins, assed hides, raw or unmanufactured, and skins, excepting sheep with the wool."

"Moreover, it is stipulated that the laws or regulations adopted by the government of the United States of America to protect its revenue and prevent fraud, in the declarations and proof that the articles declared in the preceding list are products manufactured in Brazil, will neither impose unjust restrictions upon the importer, nor impose any additional tax or embolment upon the imported articles."

Tristão de Alencar Araripe.

From the *Jornal do Commercio*, February 5th.
CENTRAL RAILWAY.

A few days ago we announced that the minister of agriculture was endeavoring to learn the reasons for the great increase in the traffic expenses of the Central of Brazil railway.

We have trustworthy information to show us where and how money may be drained away.

One example: The government ordered that the railway should gratuitously transport to Osmi Preto the paving stones required for paving this city, contracted for by the *intendencia* as a job. In conformity with this order the railway has already carried over 110,000 paving stones, and we are told, that unless the present minister orders the contrary, will have yet to carry over 200,000 more. All this represents a considerable expense; even more, it means delay in the transportation of necessary merchandise to and from the interior, and consequently, a suspension of profits for the road.

Another example: A certain city in Minas contracted for its illumination by kerosene with a contractor. It was natural that the latter should pay the expense of transporting the oil, but by order of the government there were gratuitously carried hundreds of cases of kerosene.

Still another example: The director of the said railway received orders from Sr. Glycerio to fill in, for account of the railway, a swamp in the city of Juiz de Fora, and it is reported that in this service alone—foreign to that of the railway—there has been spent 80,000\$, and the *intendencia* of the city did not disburse a farthing.

We beg that Barão de Lucena will deign to examine into these abuses, and so far as may now be possible put a stop to them.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—Gold was quoted at 336 at Buenos Aires last Saturday.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of Sunday says the Chilean squadron is bombarding Iquique.

—The doctors got into a quarrel at Montevideo over the experiments with Dr. Koch's remedy, and the commission broke up, leaving several patients under treatment. They had previously resolved to give information to the press "only once a week." No wonder they quarrelled!

—Our River Plate exchanges report the suspension of the Cosmos Club at Buenos Aires, after an existence of some nine or ten years, the longest period ever attained by an English club in that city. The Cosmos was heavily in debt, although the English colony is large and rich.

—Another big swindle has come to light in the Buenos Aires provincial mortgage bank. A short time ago the bank offered a property for sale, with the upset price of \$30,000 in *cedulas*, and it was bought for \$50,000. When the title deeds were made out it was discovered that this property was subject to five other mortgages to the same bank for \$1,000,000. The bank deserves a medal, either for infinite stupidity or profound rascality.

—The *Montevideo Times* has been analyzing the Uruguayan statistical returns for 1889, and finds some decidedly alarming items. The total population of Uruguay is estimated at 711,656. In Montevideo (department) there were registered 7,850 births, 1,536 marriages, and 5,061 deaths. Of the births 854, over 10 per cent., were illegitimate. Of the deaths 978 were from pulmonary consumption and 35 from murder. In the country departments the births were 19,121, marriages 2,639, and deaths 7,821. Of the births 4,473, or 23.39 per cent., were illegitimate, and of the persons married 2,026, were nearly 50 per cent., could not sign their names. For the whole country the percentage of illegitimacy was 17.72, of illiteracy among those getting married over 31, while of the deaths 42 per cent. were of children under 3 years of age.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

February 2.—Deputy Cesar Zama took the floor and called attention to the statements made by the proprietor of the *Tribuna* in a number of that paper hearing the date of Jan. 10th and circulated on the 31st ult. and 1st inst. According to those statements the said proprietor had been several times threatened by relatives of Gen. Deodoro. Having been warned of the intended attack on his printing office, he had applied to the chief of the provisional government asking for measures to prevent the perpetration of the crime; but, notwithstanding the assurances given him by Gen. Deodoro, the office had been attacked, and at the head of the assailants he had recognised Col. Piragibe. These assailants not only destroyed his property and wounded several persons, one of whom afterwards died of his wounds, they also took what money they could lay their hands on. For the honor of the government, of the army and of the country, says Deputy Zama, the perpetrators of this infamous crime should be discovered and punished. He concluded by presenting a motion to this effect. He was answered by Deputy Col. Jacques Onrique, who defended Gen. Deodoro and the army. The motion was then put to the vote and was adopted by 84 votes to 64. For want of a quorum the vote on the constitution was postponed.

February 3.—Deputy Nilo Pecanha, after giving an account of the attempt to shoot Dr. Macedo Soares, editor of the *Rio de Janeiro*, alluded to the presidential election, expressing the opinion that Gen. Deodoro is not qualified for the office of President. He attacked the new ministry which, in his opinion, has no political programme, and he censured the conduct of Gen. Deodoro in dismissing the republican ministry. He presented a resolution asking the department of justice what steps had been taken in regard to the attempt to shoot Dr. Macedo Soares. In the vote on the constitution, nearly all the amendments to the articles from 1 to 7 were rejected. Among those adopted is one which amends the provision giving the general government the exclusive right to the stamp tax. The amendment limits this right to stamps on documents drawn up in virtue of federal legislation. Deputy José Mariano moved that the proposal to allow the states to collect 15 per cent. additional duties on imports should be transferred from its transitory provisions and put to the vote at once. The motion was rejected by 87 votes to 83. The author of the motion vehemently demanded a recount of the vote, and, in view of the stormy discussion which thereupon ensued, the president suspended the sitting. When the house again met a motion to continue the sitting for one hour was lost by 109 votes to 79.

February 4.—Deputy Vinhas made a speech on the advance in the cost of living. This advance, which he estimates at 50%, is causing, he says, much suffering among the poor. He attributes this to the financial blunders committed by the late minister of finance, whom he censures for the speculation, for giving to private persons a faculty of obliging proprietors to rent lands according to the Torrens system, do 209 directly increasing import duties, do 179 to be collected in gold. do 700 do 28th. 200 country if they suppose it. do 500 Popular. 138 tience of the people. do 100 Rural e Intern. 93 previous day, congr. do 800 do 118 transitory provisio do 103 lating to the collec do 106 500 ties in benefit c do 100 500

then approved H.
of Deputy Laur do 55 500 Gera. do 55 500 the federal gov do 7th. 55 500 1200 do do 56 500 for the star do 53 100 do do 85 500
Miscellaneous.
amendment to Brazil 60 do 550 Evoncas. 60 right to into do 620 1000 Obsrs Hyd. pr. 13 in virtue of do 28th. 700 1000 do do 14 do do do 66 500 do do 15 amendment do 67 500 do do 15 graphy do 68 1750 do 28th pr. 16 by the do 75 200 Vyranga, Ter, e Comair. pr. 25 was do 59 200 do do 25 do do 59 200 do do 28

Insurance.**The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.**

120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Assets £ 22,322,981.

Surplus £ 4,754,390.

Ratio of Assets to Liabilities 127 per cent.

The maturing Tontine Policies of The Equitable show results more favorable than those of any other Company.

This Society issues a new policy which like a Bank draft is a simple promise to pay.

Branch Office for Brazil:

RUA DO HOSPICIO No. 71

RIO DE JANEIRO.

INSURE AGAINST ACCIDENT.**The ALLIANÇA Insurance Company,**

49, RUA PRIMEIRO DE MARÇO, 49

RIO DE JANEIRO

Insures against every kind and description of bodily accidents, or exclusively against accidents encountered in one's occupation and on railways, and against loss of life during sea voyages.

By the payment of a trifling sum, any person can guarantee a small fortune to his family in case he should lose his life by accident, or secure ample support for himself and family during a fixed period in case of accidental injury.

For Prospectus and other information, inquire at the Company's offices—**Accident Insurance Section.**

Board of Directors: S. S. CASTRO E MELLO,
MANOEL CARDOSO PEREIRA,
LEOPOLDO DE CARVALHO RIBEIRO,
Manager of Section: CARLOS AMERICO DOS SANTOS.

Cable address: **MATER.**

Postoffice address: Caixa No. 1,074.

Telephone: No. 129.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D

Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

Wm. A. Gordon,

31, Rua General Camara. Telephone No. 427.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LONDON. FIRE AND MARINE.Fire Risks Marine Risks
Authorized 1870 Authorized 1884.

Agents for the Republic of Brazil

Wilson Sons & Co. Limited.

No. 2 Praça das Marilhas.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Smith & Youle.

No. 62, Rua 1 de Março.

HOME AND COLONIAL MARINE INSURANCE CO.

Agents for the Republic of Brazil

Norton, Megaw & Co.

No. 82, Rua 1º de Março, Rio de Janeiro.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Watson Ritchie & Co.

No. 25, Rua de Theophilo Otton.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro:

Okell, Wilson, & Co.

21 Rua Conselheiro Sarinha.

Telephone No. 193.

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1782

Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8,057 of March 24th, 1881.

Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise, and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorable conditions.

G. C. Anderson, Agent.

Rua de S. Pedro, No. 1—1st floor

ROYAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.Capital..... £2,000,000
Accumulated Funds..... £6,000,000

Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise of every kind at reduced rates.

John Moore & Co. agents.

No. 8, Rua da Candelaria

THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund..... £ 450,000 "

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

G. C. Anderson.

Rua de S. Pedro No. 1—1st floor.

Banks.**ENGLISH BANK OF RIO DE JANEIRO (LIMITED)**HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON
BRANCHES IN BRAZIL:

Rio de Janeiro, Pará, Pernambuco, Bahia, Santos, São Paulo and Porto Alegre.

BRANCHES IN THE RIVER PLATE: Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000
Ditto, paid up..... £ 500,000
Reserve Fund..... £ 175,000

Draws on:

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, and transacts every description of banking business.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON

BRANCHES:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO, RIO GRANDE DO SUL, PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE AND MONTEVIDEO

AGENCIES:

BUENOS AYRES AND NEW YORK.

Capital..... £ 1,250,000
Capital paid up..... £ 625,000
Reserve fund..... £ 400,000

Draws on:

Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co., LONDON,

Messrs. MALLET FRÈRES & Co., PARIS,

Messrs. J. H. SCHRODER & Co., HAMBURG,

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg on 16th December 1887 by the "Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft" in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg," Hamburg.

Capital..... 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

1 A, Rua da Candelaria, 1 A

(Authorized by Decree No. 10,000)

Draws on:

Germany..... { Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin. } and correspondents
{ Norddeutsche Bank in }
Hamburg, Hamburg.
England..... { N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London. }
{ International Bank of London, Limited }
London.
France..... { Wm. Beaulieu & Co., London. }
Spain..... { Credit Lyonnais }
Belgium..... { Banque d'Anvers, Antwerp. }
Italy..... { Banca Generale, branches and correspondents }
Portugal..... { Banco Lfideia & Apices and correspondents }
United States..... { C. A. Smith & Co., New York. }
Uruguay..... { Ernesto Tornquist & Co., Montevideo. }
Argentina..... { Deutsche Uebersee Bank, B. Ayres, and any other countries }

Allows 3½ p. a. interest in account current.
Pay interest on deposits for a certain time.

1½ p. a. for 3 to 6 months
1½ p. a. " " 7 " 9 "
5½ p. a. " " 10 " 12 "

Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

Boettger-Krah,
Directors.**THE RIO NEWS**

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a summary of the daily coffee reports from the Associação Commercial, a synopsis of the monthly balances of local banks, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

(Cash invariably in advance)

Subscription: 20\$000 per annum for Brazil.

\$10.00 or £2 abroad (24\$ when paid here).
SINGLES COPIES: 400 reis; for sale at the office of publication, or at the English Book Store, No. 67 Rua do Ouvidor.

All subscriptions should run with the calendar year, or terminate on June 30th and December 31st.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—
79, Rua Sete de Setembro

RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 10th, 1891.

If we understand the phraseology used, the Constituinte has provided for a surtax on imports of 15 per cent. for the benefit of the states. Aside from the propriety of providing for state revenues in this manner, there is one very important question involved which ought not to be overlooked—the unnecessary and intolerable burden which such a tax imposes upon the people. Everybody is complaining of the excessive costs of living, of the anomalously high prices of imported goods. As the great mass of the people are miserably poor, and as salaries, wages and the generality of prices current are not sufficient to meet these increased charges on the necessities of life, all these must be advanced—which will be difficult—or great misery must result. Over-taxation

is a curse in any country, and as it springs solely from maladministration and ostentation in this case there is not the slightest excuse for it. If these constitution-makers wish to give the states a share in the customs revenue of the nation, then let it be done without increasing the duties. If these gentlemen had read the economic history of other countries to any purpose, they would know that reducing the import duties on certain staples would increase the revenue, while increasing them beyond a certain point will invariably decrease consumption and, in consequence, the revenue. If the government is not careful, it will soon have smuggling operations along the whole coast and southern frontier. And, still further, if it does not begin to retrace these false steps it will soon have a popular discontent to face which not even an army will be able to repress.

The intense heat of the past month and the steadily increasing death rate bring up once more the question of sanitary precautions. The health of the city has been so exceptionally good during the past year that the authorities have apparently forgotten that Rio was ever visited by an epidemic. Even now, there are no indications of any special peril, but at the same time it is just as well to bear in mind that an epidemic of fever, or *accessio pernicioso*, is possible and that it is wise to take all necessary precautions. And in this respect we must repeat what we have so often written in these columns, that steps should be taken to water the streets and thus reduce the heat. It was discovered by a sanitary inspector a couple of years hence that watering the streets is prejudicial to health, and he carried his theory into execution. And the result followed, as everyone must remember, that we had the worst epidemic of *accessio pernicioso* that Rio ever experienced. It ought to be apparent, even to the unscientific, that the constant absorption of heat by buildings and pavements for a time must produce an almost intolerable state of existence, and that the most dangerous maladies must necessarily result. In our opinion the watering of the streets toward evening makes them much cooler, and thus enables the people to sleep comfortably, which in itself is one of the best precautions against illness. Plenty of sleep and good wholesome food are absolutely necessary for health, and the authorities who provide for these do much to insure the public against epidemic invasions. With dear and unwholesome food and with our streets of the temperature of ovens, even at night, we are certainly well within the danger limits and may incur the penalty of our indiscretion at any moment.

Among the recent acts of the Constituent Assembly is one which restricts the coasting trade to the Brazilian flag. While we do not dispute the right of every nation to make such restrictions, and while we do not dispute the benefits sometimes growing out of such restrictions, we are confident that in this particular case it is unwise, and will be most prejudicial to the best interests of the country. In the first place, the tastes and temperament of the Brazilian people do not lead them to seafaring occupations. They have never yet shown any inclination to be more than dry-land sailors, and they have never yet managed a steamship line successfully by themselves. The recent undertaking in that direction has been, in our opinion, a lamentable failure, and may be accepted as a fair indication what is in store for us when all foreign competition is driven from the coast. Freights will become exorbitant, the service will be uncertain, dilatory and without guarantees, and the revenues, as now, will be dissipated in speculation and visionary schemes. This being the case, the restriction of the coasting trade to such companies will be, in the second place, a serious obstacle to commerce and the prosperity of the country. Brazil is a country so exceptionally situated that no just comparison can be drawn with foreign countries. Her geographical situation makes her sea-coast cities ports of call rather than termini of the great ocean lines. And from three to four of them are included in the calls of a majority of the steamship lines touching this coast. The service offered and the competition afforded by these lines tend to keep* the coasting freights at a comparatively low figure, and is thus of direct benefit to the country. If

all this beneficial service is now prohibited the people of Brazil will be the chief losers, for they will no longer have the benefit of a competition which has tended to facilitate trade and cheapen the costs of transportation. It is an unwise policy to dismiss a servant who does his work well and cheaply, for one who does not know his business and wants extra pay. As for the effect of this restriction on the American line, which is specially subsidized to call at a number of Brazilian ports, and has rendered an important service to the whole northern coast in so doing, we need not discuss. That it will seriously injure that line no one will dispute. We shall therefore have the anomaly of seeing Brazil subsidize a line of steamers, and at the same time forbidding the exercise of one of the most lucrative branches of its service.

THE NEW TREATY.

In view of the almost unanimous condemnation of the commercial treaty between Brazil and the United States, which we reproduce in another column, and in view of the misapprehensions and unjust censures of which it has been made the subject, we shall undertake to place the matter before our readers impartially and candidly. And in so doing we trust our Brazilian friends will excuse our undertaking to defend a point at issue which they seem to lack the courage and independence to do for themselves. It should be permitted to no one to dispute the right of this country to make such a treaty. Brazil has not yet been reduced to the vassalage of Egypt, or the semi-vassalage of Turkey, and she has still a perfect right to negotiate any treaty which she considers advantageous to herself, either politically or commercially. The treaty may not be wise, nor politic, and it may conflict with favors or engagements previously celebrated with other countries, but in all this she is exercising a sovereign right, subject only to the opinion of her own people. Any nation having a treaty with Brazil containing that most illogical and unjust stipulation known as the "most favored nation clause," can at once demand the same favors granted to the United States, but beyond that they can not go.

In our opinion it is proper and right that these American nations should enter into special commercial treaties for the interchange of their own products and the development of their own commerce. The highest and best policy, in our opinion, is that of unrestricted free trade with all the world, but until this is realized each nation can do no better than to employ commercial treaties to secure reciprocity in trade and markets for her exportable products.

With respect to the treaty under consideration, it certainly does not deserve the censures which have been so inconsiderately heaped upon it during the last few days. It is far from perfect; it even contains almost inexcusable blunders. But, it is not true that it is more advantageous to the United States than to Brazil, nor is it true that it is a victory for American diplomacy. The concessions in point of value are wholly on the side of the United States, the advantages almost wholly on the side of Brazil. When Brazilian journalists talk about the treaty being so disadvantageous to their own country, they are guilty of an exhibition of gross ignorance for which there is not the slightest excuse. If it is a disadvantage to secure a free market for four principal industries such as coffee, rubber, sugar and hides, three of which are mentioned in the treaty, representing an annual value of much over 100,000,000\$, by the concession of free entry and a reduction in duties here on products aggregating 8,000,000\$ to 10,000,000\$, then the whole science of mathematics must be wrong! Monumental indeed is the idiot who can claim this as a bad bargain for this country! Brazil is simply giving one for ten in this bargain, with the chances all in her favor that the difference will be increased rather than diminished.

As for the terms of the treaty, Brazil grants free entry to wheat, flour, Indian corn and other agricultural products of limited consumption here, on pork, bacon, etc. (except hams), fish, cotton seed oil, coal, pitch-pine products, agricultural tools and machinery, and on tools and machinery for mining and other industries. Many of these products are already on the free list, consequently no special advantage results to the United States. In addition to these a 25% reduction in duties is conceded on

lard, hams, dairy products, canned and preserved fish, meats, fruits and vegetables, cotton fabrics, iron and steel manufactures, leather manufactures (except boots and shoes), lumber and manufactured wood, such as furniture, vehicles, etc., and rubber manufactures. The concession on sugar alone will more than offset these favors in point of value. And on this one particular item it must be remembered that the United States is conceding favors antagonistic to an important domestic industry and antagonistic to commercial relations with the British and Spanish possessions in the West Indies. If Brazil is granting special favors on certain items, she is also receiving a very important special favor in sugar alone.

As for the items which are likely to create complications, are they as important as those interested would make us believe? The abolition of the duty on flour, which is less than 10 per cent, should result in cheaper bread, consequently it is a public benefit to the Brazilian people. Opposed to this is the Trieste connection and two local flour mills. The latter have not resulted satisfactorily, nor do we believe they ever will in this climate. It was a mistake to locate flour mills in so hot and moist a climate, where all the conditions for producing good flour are so prejudicial. The question is, therefore, shall we have cheaper bread and reciprocal favors in the trade with the United States, or clearer flour, bad bread and a loss of the advantages offered. In regard to cotton and hardware, our English friends may rest content—the treaty will work no great changes in this respect. The 25% reduction will barely equalize the cost of the goods to the importer, while the unwillingness of Americans to establish commercial houses in the country, and to give the customary credits, will more than offset any slight advantage the treaty can give. Treaties and legislation may injure commerce, but after all no sound and prosperous trade is ever built up without individual effort and initiative. Mr. Blaine will have to conjure up something besides a reduction of 25% on duties before he can turn the tide of importation in South America from England to the United States.

In conclusion, it must be said that the treaty contains one serious omission—that of kerosene. As a benefit to the Brazilian people, rather than as a concession to the United States, kerosene should have been put on the free list. Even a 25% reduction would have been a boon to the people, who are to-day paying fully 200% duties on an article of daily consumption. The American producers get the trade anyway, consequently any concession would have been of direct benefit to the Brazilian people. The politicians, however, are as oblivious of public needs as the native journalists are, consequently the people must continue to pay dearly for what they need, to the advantage of private interests and spurious industries.

From the *Jornal do Commercio*, Feb. 6th.

TRADE BETWEEN BRAZIL AND THE UNITED STATES.

When Dr. Salvador de Mendonça arrived here from New York we said in the *Jornal do Commercio*, of December 10th, that H. Ex. came to present to the government the terms agreed upon with Mr. Blaine, secretary of state of the United States, for a treaty of commercial reciprocity.

The following decree, dated yesterday, shows the favors we concede to the United States, while the circular, which was also issued yesterday, informs us what are the advantages given us in exchange by the United States.

The commercial interests attached to this convention are so vast, and so influence our intercourse with the rest of the civilized world, that we will accompany its results with the greatest attention.

Upon one point there is no doubt—the agreement will furnish great satisfaction to the government of the United States, because for a long time it has been warmly defended by the press of that country, which is so friendly towards us, and which grants us special favors, not conceded by European nations.

DECRETE NO. 1,338, OF FEBRUARY 5TH, 1891.

Relieves from import duties various articles, products of the United States of America, and establishes the reduction of 25 per cent. of the said duties, to which are subject other articles from the same source.

Marshal Manoel Deodoro da Fonseca, chief of the provisional government, constituted by the army and navy, in the name of the nation, considering that this government and that of the United States of America in virtue of the agreement celebrated on January 31st, 1891, by their plenipotentiaries, Salvador de Mendonça and James G. Blaine, stipulated for the concession of reciprocal favors to various products of the respective countries,

Decrees:

Art. 1.—From April 1st of the current year forward, under the conditions of the said agreement, the following American articles will enjoy exemption from import duties in Brazil:

Wheat, in grain;
Wheat flour;
Indian corn and its manufactures, including meal and maize;
Rye and rye-flour, buckwheat and buckwheat flour, barley;
Irish potatoes, beans and peas;
Hay and oats;
Salted pork, including pork in pickle and bacon, excepting hams;
Fish, salted, dried and in pickle;
Cotton seed oil;
Coal, anthracite and bituminous; rosin, tar, pitch and turpentine;
Agricultural tools, instruments and machines;
Tools, instruments and machines for mining and mechanics, including steam engines for manufactures and industries, except sewing machines;
Instruments and books for the arts and sciences.
Art. 2.—From April 1st of the current year forward the following American articles will enjoy a reduction of 25 per cent. upon the import duties in Brazil:
Lard, and substitutes for lard;
Hams;
Butter and cheese, meats, fish, fruits and vegetables canned and preserved;
Manufactures of cotton, including cotton clothing;
Manufactures of iron and steel, alone or mixed, not including in the preceding list of articles free of duties;
Hides and manufactures of hides, excepting boots and shoes;
Planks, wood and manufactures of wood, including articles of cooperage, furniture of all classes, carts, wagons and carriages;
Manufactures of rubber.

Art. 3.—Contrary dispositions are revoked.

The Minister and Secretary of State for Financial Affairs will see that this is executed.
Assembly Room of the Provisional Government of the United States of Brazil, February 5th, 1891, third of the Republic.

Manoel Deodoro da Fonseca.

Tristão de Alencar Arraive.

For the understanding and execution of the above decree, and in order to give the favors Brazilian products will enjoy in the United States, the minister of finance yesterday issued the following circular:

"Tristão de Alencar Arraive, president of the Tribunal of the National Treasury, declares for the due effects, that, in virtue of the agreement celebrated on January 31st, 1891, between the governments of the republics of the United States of Brazil and of the United States of America, there have been made the following modifications in the custom-house tariffs of the United States of America:

"From April 1st, 1891, forward there will be admitted to all ports of entry of the United States of America, free of all duties, whether national, or state, or municipal, the following articles to be of Brazilian production or manufacture:

"Sugar of all qualities, which as to color cannot be classified above No. 16 Dutch standard; all qualities of syrup, residuum and sweepings of sugar, cane syrup and juice, molasses of all qualities, concentrated and concrete;

"Coffee;

"Hides, raw or untanned, whether dry, dry salted or wet salted, goat and Angora skins, raw and without hair unmanufactured, mule skins, asses' hides, raw or unmanufactured, and skins, excepting sheep with the wool.

"Moreover, it is stipulated that the laws or regulations adopted by the government of the United States of America to protect its revenue and prevent fraud, in the declarations and proof that the articles declared in the preceding list are products manufactured in Brazil, will neither impose unjust restrictions upon the importer, nor impose any additional tax or embolism upon the imported articles."

Tristão de Alencar Arraive.

From the *Jornal do Commercio*, February 5th.

CENTRAL RAILWAY.

A few days ago we announced that the minister of agriculture was endeavoring to learn the reasons for the great increase in the traffic expenses of the Central of Brazil railway.

We have trustworthy information to show us where and how money may be drained away.

One example: The government ordered that the railway should gratuitously transport to Onro Preto the paving stones required for paving this city, contracted for by the *intendencia* as a job. In conformity with this order the railway has already carried over 110,000 paving stones, and we are told, that unless the present minister orders the contrary, will have yet to carry over 200,000 more. All this represents a considerable expense; even more, it means delay in the transportation of necessary merchandise to and from the interior, and, consequently, a suspension of profits for the road.

Another example: A certain city in Minas contracted for its illumination by kerosene with a contractor. It was natural that the latter should pay the expense of transporting the oil, but by order of the government there were gratuitously carried hundreds of cases of kerosene.

Still another example: The director of the said railway received orders from Sr. Glycerio to fill in, for account of the railway, a swamp in the city of Juiz de Fora, and it is reported that in this service alone—foreign to that of the railway—there has been spent 80,000\$, and the *intendencia* of the city did not disburse a farthing.

We beg that Barão de Lucena will deign to examine into these abuses, and so far as may now be possible put a stop to them.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—Gold was quoted at 336 at Buenos Aires last Saturday.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of Sunday says the Chilean squadron is bombarding Iquique.

—The doctors got into a quarrel at Montevideo over the experiments with Dr. Koch's remedy, and the commission broke up leaving several patients under treatment. They had previously resolved to give information to the press "only once a week." No wonder they quarrelled!

—Our River Plate exchanges report the suspension of the Cosmos Club at Buenos Aires, after an existence of some nine or ten years, the longest period ever attained by an English club in that city. The Cosmos was heavily in debt, although the English colony is large and rich.

—Another big swindle has come to light in the Buenos Aires provincial mortgage bank. A short time ago the bank offered a property for sale, with the upset price of \$30,000 in *cedulas*, and it was bought for \$50,000. When the title deeds were made out it was discovered that this property was mortgaged to five other mortgages to the same bank for \$1,000,000. The bank de-serves a medal, either for infinite stupidity or profound rascality.

—The *Montevideo Times* has been analyzing the Uruguayan statistical returns for 1889, and finds some decidedly alarming items. The total population of Uruguay is estimated at 711,656. In Montevideo (department) there were registered 7,860 births, 1,536 marriages, and 5,061 deaths. Of the births 854, over 10 per cent., were illegitimate. Of the deaths 978 were from pulmonary consumption and 35 from murder. In the country departments the births were 19,121, marriages 2,639, and deaths 7,821. Of the births 4,473, or 23.39 per cent., were illegitimate, and of the persons married 2,026, or nearly 50 per cent., could not sign their names. For the whole country the percentage of illegitimacy was 17.72, of illiteracy among those getting married over 31, while of the deaths 42 per cent. were of children under 3 years of age.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

February 2.—Deputy Cesar Zama took the floor and called attention to the statements made by the proprietor of the *Trihuna* in a number of that paper bearing the date of Jan. 10th and circulated on the 31st ult. and 1st inst. According to those statements the said proprietor had been several times threatened by relatives of Gen. Deodoro. Having been warned of the intended attack on his printing office, he had applied to the chief of the provisional government asking for measures to prevent the perpetration of the crime; but, notwithstanding the assurances given him by Gen. Deodoro, the office had been attacked, and at the head of the assailants he had recognised Col. Pringle. These assailants not only destroyed his property and wounded several persons, one of whom afterwards died of his wounds; they also took what money they could lay their hands on. For the honor of the government, of the army and of the country, says Deputy Zama, the perpetrators of this infamous crime should be discovered and punished. He concluded by presenting a motion to this effect. He was answered by Deputy Col. Jacques Ocrique, who defended Gen. Deodoro and the army. The motion was then put to the vote and was adopted by 84 votes to 64. For want of a quorum the vote on the constitution was postponed.

February 3.—Deputy Nilo Peguinha, after giving an account of the attempt to shoot Dr. Macedo Soares, editor of the *Rio de Janeiro*, alluded to the presidential election, expressing the opinion that Gen. Deodoro is not qualified for the office of President. He attacked the new ministry which, in his opinion, has no political programme, and he censured the conduct of Gen. Deodoro in dismissing the republican ministry. He presented a resolution asking the department of justice what steps had been taken in regard to the attempt to shoot Dr. Macedo Soares. In the vote on the constitution, nearly all the amendments to the articles from 1 to 7 were rejected. Among those adopted is one which amends the provision giving the general government the exclusive right to the stamp tax. The amendment limits this right to stamps on documents drawn up in virtue of federal legislation. The Deputy José Mariano moved that the proposal to allow the states to collect 15 per cent. additional duties on imports should be transferred from its transitory provisions and put to the vote at once. The motion was rejected by 87 votes to 83. The author of the motion vehemently demanded a recount of the vote, and in view of the stormy discussion which thereupon ensued, the president suspended the sitting. When the house again met a motion to continue the sitting for one hour was lost by 109 votes to 79.

February 4.—Deputy Vinhas made a speech on the advance in the cost of living. This advance, which he estimates at 50%, is causing, he says, much suffering among the poor. He attributes this to the financial blunders committed by the late minister of finance, whom he censures for speculating, for giving to private persons the faculty of obliging proprietors to lands according to the Torrens system, directly increasing import duties to be collected in gold. He counsels if they suppose the welfare of the people, the previous day, congressional provision relating to the collection in benefit of then approved by of Deputy Law the federal government for the said amendment right to it in virtue of amendme establish a egraph by the was cl

A vote of 84 to 64 adopted a provision giving to officers of the navy the same advantages as those granted to officers of the army. There was also adopted a provision for minority representation, which will be regulated by law. To Art. 17 was added a clause providing that the adjournment of congress and the postponement of its meeting can only take effect in virtue of its own act. Art. 18 was altered so as to read as follows: "Action in either house can be taken by a majority of members present forming a quorum composed of an absolute majority of the whole number of members of the house." To Art. 24 was added a paragraph permitting the appointment of senators and deputies to diplomatic posts and military commands when the honor and integrity of the Union are threatened. A motion to strike out the provision disqualifying the presidents and directors of banks and companies receiving favors from the government, was rejected by a vote of 100 to 84.

February 5.—Senator Ubaldo do Amaral spoke on the constitutional provision disqualifying presidents and directors of banks and companies receiving favors from the government. In his opinion this provision will operate very disadvantageously. He wishes to know whether the provision will take effect at once, and asked for a decision on this point. Deputy José Mariano moved to alter the rules so as to make the sittings five hours long and to limit the time for reading the journal and for desultory business to a quarter of an hour every day. He also moved to permit, with the consent of the house, during the second discussion of amendments presented in second discussion, the presenting of other amendments modifying, restricting, amplifying and suppressing provisions adopted. These amendments will be subject to only one discussion. A motion to except Rio Grande do Sul from the action of the provision for collecting 15 per cent. additional duties on imports, was rejected by a vote of 111 to 81. Art. 28 was altered so as to include among the subjects whose discussion must begin in the Chamber of Deputies, resolutions to postpone the meeting of congress. Art. 33 was altered so as to give congress sole competence for fixing the boundaries of the states, of the federal district and of the frontier territory between Brazil and foreign countries, and also to legislate on the civil, commercial and criminal law and judicial procedure of the republic. To congress is given the faculty of authorizing the government to declare war, after arbitration has been attempted without success, and also to make peace. The faculty of congress to legislate on postal and telegraphic services is restricted to the post-offices and telegraphs of the Union.

February 6.—Deputy Ottonio expressed his regret that no abatement is observable in the mania of the provisional government for legislation. While it took the imperial government 60 years to issue 10,000 decrees, the provisional government in little over a year has already issued 1,300. He thinks the commercial treaty with the United States very disadvantageous to Brazil, and believes it will cause a considerable reduction in the revenue of the government. He moved to suspend all action for the division of revenue between the general government and the states until after the effect of the treaty shall be known. A motion to discuss the alterations in the rules proposed at the previous sitting by Deputy José Mariano, was rejected. Leave was granted to discuss the motion of Senator Ubaldo do Amaral asking for an interpretation of the constitutional provision disqualifying from sitting in congress presidents and directors of banks and companies receiving favors from the government. Art. 26 of the constitution was amended so as to permit vetoed bills to be converted into laws by a two-thirds vote of both houses in joint session. Art. 37 was altered so as to empower the president *pro tem* of the senate to promulgate laws when both the president of the republic and the president of the senate fail to do so. Art. 43 was modified so as to require the President to be inaugurated by congress and not by the supreme court, unless congress is not in session.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—According to the recent census, Iguaçu has 2,147 inhabitants.

—The state elections in S. Paulo have been postponed to March 14th.

—On the 28th ult. a woman was killed by her husband in Tatuhy, S. Paulo.

—Three persons have recently died of hunger in Corymatalhy, Minas Geraes.

—A registered letter which left Santos for Portugal on Oct. 27th has not been heard from since.

—Santos is to have an opera troupe—the one now playing in São Paulo. Boxes are selling for 75\$000.

—There are complaints about the difficulty and delay in withdrawing goods from the Santos custom-house.

—On the 2nd inst. at 9 p. m. there was a fight between stock-gamblers in São Paulo. Several are made.

—Beginning of the present month there has been a rise in the price of provisions in

been wrecked on the coast, and vessel

then recently by water interferred

of very good

Parnahyba,

of Geraes,

It pays

of ap-

one can

—The merchants of Jahú, S. Paulo, have protested against the municipal taxes. The cartmen are also dissatisfied with the taxes and have struck in consequence.

—It is stated that the republican executive committee in S. Paulo has been replaced by a new committee, on which Dr. Augusto de Queiroz, a prominent liberal, will accept a place.

—It is stated that valuable mines of gold and other metals, and also of several minerals as yet undiscovered, have been discovered in the municipal district of S. José dos Campos, S. Paulo.

—The vagrants that loaf at the "Free House," in S. Paulo, have become such a nuisance that many merchants and capitalists have ceased to go there. It sounds like our own experience here in Rio.

—At the recent Minas election 153 voters went to the polls in Gonçalves do Sapucahy and 10 of them voted blank. And yet the electoral board managed to count 311 votes for the official ticket.

—In Pará on the 27th ult. the new minister of foreign affairs, Dr. Justo Leite Chermont, at that time governor of that state, was married to the daughter of the editor-in-chief of the *Provincia do Pará*.

—The senior justice of the peace in Ataxá, Minas Geraes, has written to the governor of the state resigning his office, because, as he says, he does not wish to serve with the present corrupt and immoral government.

—The Catholic association of Marianna, Minas Geraes, has written to Deputy F. Badurá thanking him and other members of congress, especially Deputies Tosta and Cesar Zama, for their defense of the rights of the church.

—A writer in one of our S. Paulo exchanges asserts that that state will contribute this year 32,000,000\$ to the federal exchequer. He thinks São Paulo is leaving too large a share of the general burden and advocates separation. It is the same old story!

—The greater part of the police force of the state of Rio de Janeiro was withdrawn from the localities in which it had been stationed and concentrated in Niterói during the days in which it was thought that Gen. Deodoro would fail to be elected President.

—The municipal council of Fortaleza, Ceará, has established a tax of 25¢ on printing offices that print one newspaper, 50¢ on those that print two and 75¢ on those that print more than two. Evidently the city fathers in the land of light are not fond of newspapers.

—The minister of war has submitted to the minister of agriculture a proposition that, in case the Ypiranga iron foundry is sold, the purchasers be obliged to establish shops for the manufacture of rifles, swords, etc., which will relieve the country from dependence on the foreigner.

—On the 12th ult. upon application of the adjutant general, the minister of war telegraphed to the governors of the states of Piahy, Ceará, Parnahyba, Alagoas, Sergipe and Rio Grande do Norte that 50 men were required from each state to fill the vacancies in the ranks of the garrison here.

—It is reported that the military district of São Paulo will shortly be established by the government and placed under the command of Gen. Cláudio de Queiroz. The force at his disposal, it is said, will be composed of a regiment of cavalry, a regiment of artillery and a battalion of infantry.

—Telegrams published in S. Paulo papers dated Jahú on the 2nd inst. state that the town had "struck" against the municipal taxes imposed by the *intendencia*. We hope this means that the *intendentes* have been convinced with *cacetes*, for we doubt any other argument entering the *intendente's* brain now.

—On the 28th ult. a huckster complained to the Santos police authorities that he had been beaten by a party of soldiers for demanding of them payment for some purchases they had made. Perhaps he did not know that as a republican citizen he is subject to beatings at the pleasure of his masters, the military.

—It is said that the collector of internal revenue in the state of Rio de Janeiro is advising proprietors to increase their rents. Another revolution, with a guillotine, is very much needed in the state of Rio de Janeiro. When the tax-collectors begin to force up rents in order to increase the revenue, it is full time to suppress them.

—In Congonhas de Salará, Minas Geraes, a meeting was held on the 1st inst. to protest against burdensome municipal taxation and against a loan of 50,000\$ contracted by the municipal government. If more such meetings were held and if the protests were more vigorous and decided, it would be much better for the country.

—The *Rio de Janeiro*, a provincial journal, suspended publication because the editor was shot through his straw hat. It must have been a superlatively good, new straw hat to have produced such serious results. The editors part of the story is that the editor was not aware that a ball had gone through his head-gear for some time after it happened.

—On the 3rd inst. a Rio journal publishes an extract from its Rio Grande do Sul exchanges that is astounding. Two soldiers of the 18th infantry, quartered at Alegrete, drowned a recruit in a stream near the town, while a corporal stood by and watched the fun! The corporal was punished by being reduced to the ranks!! The morality and discipline are worth another official compliment!

RAILROAD NOTES

—The Campinas street cars carried 20,056 passengers in the month of January.

—A decree dated on January 17th again extends the time for the "Pelotas and Colonias Railway Company, Limited" to inaugurate its labors. This time the extension is to May 11th.

—The laborers employed in the warehouses of the Paulista line at Campinas struck on the 2nd inst., but, coming to an agreement with the company, returned to work on the same day.

—There are many complaints of delays in the delivering of goods by the English railway in São Paulo. On the 3rd inst. the proprietor of the Hotel de França had not received goods shipped from Santos on Jan. 10th.

—The minister of agriculture refused to allow the claim of the São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro railway company for interest from July 1st to September 1st, 1890, on the bonds issued by the government for the purchase of the road.

—Complaints are again made of the disgraceful delays on the Petropolis railway in the carrying of freight. But what else can be expected? As long as the directors think more of stock-gambling than of their legitimate business, the public must expect to suffer delays, neglect and indifference.

COFFEE NOTES

—The following communication, addressed to the *Journal do Commercio* of this city, was published in that paper on the 5th inst.: "I have seen in the *Journal do Commercio* an item taken from the *Rio Novo*, of Rio Novo, in regard to the coffee crop of that municipal district. From the observations I have made of the heavy flowering in the north of S. Paulo, I can assure you that the trees will not produce more than half the crop that the flowering seems to promise."

—During the week," says the *Diario de Santos*, of Feb. 1, "little business was done, only 15,000 bags being sold on Monday and Wednesday at the rate of from \$8400 to \$8600 per 100 kilos superior. Since Thursday it has been impossible to realize any transactions on account of the rise in exchange. Exporters could only pay from \$8200 to \$8200, the latter price only for choice lots containing no late coffee (*café de agnos*). Commission merchants, however, demanded better prices, and so the transactions were inconsiderable. Late coffees continue without inquiry, it being difficult to get rid of them on any terms. Purchasers make a great difference in their classification. The market closes paralyzed, with no sales reported."

—The *Diario Popular*, of S. Paulo, of the 2nd inst., says that it has been informed by several planters from the vicinity of Pirassununga that the coffee crop there is large, the trees literally bending under the weight of the coffee.

LOCAL NOTES

—The *Junta Commercial* of Rio has also placed on record its sorrow over the death of Gen. Benjamin Constant.

—It is suggested that the Banco da Republica, to prove that it has a "hallast" of gold, put a part of it on its sign-board.

—It is said that the destruction of the central telephone office will occasion a suspension of business for about thirty days.

—O País is treading on unsafe ground. On the 27th ult. it says that, in China, if a bank fails the officials are decapitated.

—The census-takers who labored so enthusiastically to rattle up the population of this city, are now clamoring for their pay.

—Claviculario is certainly an excellent name for the man who carries the key of the strong box of a public department; but why not *Chaveiro*?

—According to Admiral Silveira, who commanded the Brazilian Squadron sent to the United States, the President lives in a palace and his wife is Lady Harrison.

—The *Novidades* on the 4th very politely points out to the public prosecutor that as the assassins on the *Tribuna* are known, his scruples as to awaiting a report from the police are baseless.

—O Novo *Journal do Commercio* is to be the title of a new publication here. If the Chilians are correct in their appreciation of Brazilian literary men, the success of the new journal is secured.

—On the 6th inst. the *Journal do Commercio* states that the French cable between Cayenne and Vizeu, in Brazil, will be laid during August, when telegraphic communication will be secured with North America.

—The government has prohibited the exportation of arms and munitions to the revolutionists in Chili. This will be a great loss to the revolution. The Chilean carbine would have settled the whole business in short order.

—If any of our readers are interested in the "Brazilian Duelling Code," they will find it in the *Diario de Noticias* of the 5th inst. The author's name does not suit the blood-thirsty document, for he signs *Carnero* (Sheep).

—On the 6th the *Journal do Commercio* virtually announced that an offensive and defensive treaty between the United States and Brazil had been signed. We were advised that Dr. Mendonça brought out such a treaty in his pocket.

—Capitalists have their little troubles, like the rest of us. One of the *novos ricos* found he had not 100 rs. to pay his "bond" fire and the conductor thought it right to give the capitalist his opinion as to a man that lends a 50\$ note to pay 100 rs. We pity the conductor, for a man who carries no smaller change than 50\$ is more than important; he is monumental.

—It appears that Dr. Berilher has been again frightening his countrymen of Buenos Aires about yellow fever in Rio.

—It would be interesting to know how many times Deputes Figueiredo and Myrinh have attended the sessions of the Constituinte. Will Deputy Vinhães look the matter up and report?

—The illumination of Rua Sete de Setembro, between Onives and Gonçalves Dias, with the electric light was inaugurated on Saturday evening last. The initiative in this improvement is due to Sr. Behring, the well known chocolate manufacturer.

—There were only 700 amendments in the constitution to consider the second reading. It would almost appear that the elect wish to remain in Rio during the summer, now that the *Diario de Noticias* has stopped threatening them with yellow fever.

—Mr. Max Roth, a German-American residing in this city for some months past, died on the 4th inst. from yellow fever. He was engaged in placing advertising cards in the train-cars here, and had also taken some steps toward the publication of a weekly newspaper.

—The *Journal do Commercio* very pertinently asks why the report on the attack on the *Tribuna* office was sent to Gen. Deodoro and Barão de Larenha. It longs for the time to come when justice can be done without awaiting the *placet* of the chief of the state and his grand vizier.

—According to the *Journal*, that gave, Oscar de Araújo, who is a secretary—or something—at the legation in Paris, announced that he alone was to hold communication with the Parisian press. Whereupon the Brazilian minister flatly contradicted his secretary, instead of suspending him immediately.

—On the 4th inst., according to the *Correio da Pátria*, the Swan-necked Thunderbolt complained that his fellow legislators sat on the floor of the hall of congress and even left the "stumps" of their cigarettes there. This is a shockingly aggravation of the cause of republicanism, and the Swan-necked, accustomed to *les mores de Paris*, can not stand it, you know!

—There is not the slightest reason to doubt that Brigadier Generals Ray Barchosa and Quintão de Bocuaya, ex-secretaries of the provincial chief for the management—and mismanagement—of the financial and foreign affairs of Brazil, will return to journalism. With the military and administrative experience gained by the two gentlemen, *O País* will blossom into a fully-blown rose.

—On the night of the 28th ult. the warm weather in this city cost a man 450\$ in money besides his watch and clothing. He left his window open and the thieves came in and took his property. Under the circumstances he can probably regard with philosophical composure the loss of his clothing. As for his watch and money, however, he would probably feel better satisfied if they were the cost of a little cool weather.

—No matter how hasty the government may be, it always finds time to tinker at public instruction. Not long ago it made a complete change in the existing regulations, and now the new regulations are found to be all wrong and are, in their turn, to be radically altered. It reminds one of the child's epitaph:

"Alas! so soon have I been done for,
I wonder what I was begun for!"

—On the 1st the *Journal* mentions a report which is so serious that there must be some basis for it. It is said that some of the judges of the Court of Appeals (*Tribuna da Relação*) who have been shut out of their benches by the recent change in the organization of the courts, are purposely delaying the dispatch of business. If there be the slightest truth in the report, the government should prosecute these gentlemen without ceremony, or mercy.

—The *Journal* says the *Tribuna* investigation before going to the proper authorities will first be submitted to the minister of justice and Gen. Deodoro, and suggests that as soon as the government is definitely settled the whole investigation be recommenced. The affair has become so scandalous that we really think the only thing that can be done is for congress, at its first regular session, to order the impeachment of Dr. Campos Salles and Marshal Floriano Peixoto.

—Congressman Vinhães, the horny-handed workman's representative, was happy in a simile on the 4th in likening Gen. Barbosa's banking decrees to the two Portuguese peasants. These men started to bring a barrel of wine to town, but one became thirsty and offered his companion a *patuca* (320 rs.) to permit him to have a drink. The offer was accepted. Then the second man had a drink and the *patuca* changed owners; another drink and another transfer, until the barrel was empty and one *patuca* sufficed to liquidate the whole business.

—The soul of Aristides the Just is filled with bitterness when he contemplates the petrobroneery and volatility of his congressional brethren. Men who act as they do, he says, stultify and degrade themselves in the eyes of their fellow-citizens. He repeats the following remark made to him by a prominent officer of the army: "The attitude of congress convinces me that what the nation desires is a government to which it may humble itself and which will rule it with the sword and the whip. Very well, it is easy to grant it wish, and I shall hereafter assume the rôle of the soldier."

—The illustrious chief of the provisionals has evidently resolved to carry out his threats as to the rescission of concessions rather than give up his post altogether at Torres. On the 4th was published the following rescissions of central usine concessions, "for non-compliance with contract": 2 usines in Sergipe, conceded to Col. Oliveira; 1 in Bahia to A. S. de Faria et al.; 12 in Maranhão, Pernambuco, Bahia, Espírito Santo and Rio de Janeiro to Haapt & Co.; 2 in Parnahyba to A. G. Valente et al.; and 1 in Pernambuco to Cia. Assucarera de Pernambuco. This contra dance among the concessions will soon get the department of agriculture so mixed that no one will know what is valid, and what is not.

Capital, 50,000 shares at £40.....	£ 2,000,000
do paid up.....	1,000,000
Reserve Fund.....	175,000
BALANCE SHEET, 31ST JANUARY, 1891.	
<i>Assets.</i>	
Capital, not called.....	4,411,444 13 47
dividends discontinued.....	600,000 972
debts, due to various accounts, etc.....	17,535,338 437
dividends receivable.....	1,275,388 810
premiums for loans, accounts current, etc.....	8,086,079 970
dividend accounts.....	1,679,540 670
cash.....	5,411,239 453
	34,398,588 840
<i>Liabilities.</i>	
Capital, 50,000 shares.....	8,888,588 888
dividends in arrears.....	1,699,397 594
do do with notice.....	1,275,388 810
do fixed maturity and by bills.....	2,542,028 560
certificates for advances and on deposit.....	6,368,688 000
dividends payable.....	339,184 560
do deposited.....	1,782,384 320
dividend accounts.....	3,314,081 979
	34,398,588 840
R. & O. E.	
Kio de Janeiro, 7th February, 1891.	
For the English Bank of Rio de Janeiro, Limited,	
<i>W. S. Mendes,</i> Manager.	
<i>Henry G. Estill,</i> act. Accountant.	

1490	Geral.....	55	500	30	S. Jero. mines, 28	42
1500	do 56				do 53	
1600	S. Jero. mines, 28	40	600	do	30 Mar.	55
	<i>Miscellaneous.</i>					
1500	Melli, no Itazai	500	1000	Loc. Imm., pr.	2	500
2150	do 504		670	do 8		
670	Im. de M. de S. J.	1000	do	28th pr.	15	
2650	do 69		2900	do 15		
1500	do 28th. 74	2000	Evones, 28			
208	Mell. de Rm.	60	100	do 59		
1000	Ony de 55		1000	Ev. de 28		
130	Arm. e Fern.	40	500	Constr., pr.		
	<i>February 5</i>					
642	Sovereign	12	700	100	decl. General.	69
135	Am. de S. J.	938				
14	do 240		150	decl. Norocall	70	
50	do 245		67	h. typ. notes	91	

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE.	NAME.	WHERE TO.	CONSIGNEE TO.
Feb.	1 Clyde Br.	Southampton	Royal Mail
	2 Albert Br.	London	Paris, Marseilles.
	3 Snd America Ital	Genoa	A. Floria & C.
	4 Centurion Br.	Antwerp	Wal. er, H. & C.
	5 Lissabon Gr	Lisbon	E. Johnston & Co.
	6 Craud Gr	Hamburg	do
	7 Vandyck Br.	London	Norton, M'w & Co.
	8 Matapan Pr	River Plate	Mess. Maritime
	9 Lusitania Gr	London	Red Mail
	10 Manilla Ital	Genoa	C. G. Vincent & Co.
	11 Coneta Br.	Pelotas	J. H. Bellamy & Co.
	12 Chantey Br.	Santos	Norton, M'w & Co.
	13 Lusitania Gr	Porto Alegre	New Costers
	14 S. E. Lancaster Br.	Pernambuco	N. de S. Costa
	15 Leipzig Gr.	Santos	H. Stoltz & Co.
	16 Lusitania Gr	London	do
	17 Concordia Fr.	Havre	F. Maron

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE.	NAME.	WHERE TO.	CARRI.
Feb.	1 Plymouth Br.	Santos	Sundies
	2 Clyde Br.	River Plate	do
	3 Purvench Br.	do	do
	4 Union Aust	Trieste	do
	5 Jane Br.	Pernambuco	do
	6 Olinda Gr.	Santos	do
	7 Lissabou Gr.	Hamburg	do
	8 Snd American Ital	River Plate	do
	9 Adm. Fr.	Santos	do
	10 Manika Br.	Southampton	do
	7 Tague Br.	London	do
	8 Lusitania Gr.	Pernambuco	do
	9 Arran Br.	Cavalcas	do
	10 Phoenix Br.	Santos	do
	11 Campana Pr.	do	do

* Calling at intermediate ports.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 8th, 1891.

NAME.	TONS.	ARRIVED.	POWERS FROM.	CONSIGNEE.
<i>America</i>				
brk J. A. Number	958	Jan 6	Pensacola	Berla & C
brk Ne-playe	509	16	Baltimore	Lovings & C
brk Pava	1131	Jan 1	New York	Cent. Braz. R.R.
brk Eureka	1094	10	S. Francisco	Rio Fluv Mills
brk John Swan.	696	16	Reanto	To order
brk St. Louis	68	16	New York	Cent. Braz. R.R.
brk D. Pedro H.	465	Feb 7	Baltimore.	John Moore & C.
<i>Argentine</i>				
brk Leopolda	145	Nov 2	Macao	P. Hernandez & R.
brk Blaganda	826	Jan. 18	Cape Verde	To order
brk Sca de Agones	240	Feb. 6	Macao	To master
<i>Brazil</i>				
brk Uls.	167	Dec. 1	Misora.	To order
brk Lug. Fort. Repeat	723	6	Litropoll	Siray, Lowndes & C
brk Servia	1399	26	Litropoll	Gus Co.
brk Tatyana	618	27	Quebec	Berla & C
brk Polyanon	7129	29	Cardiff	Cent. Braz. R.R.
brk Fry	299	29	Minille	F. P. Passos
brk Hunan Wood	268	30	Cardiff.	Cent. Braz. R.R.
brk Tatyana	618	30	Cardiff.	Tate Franch.
brk F. E. Struett	1260	Jan. 2	Cardiff	Cent. Braz. R.R.
brk Tinkat.	1558	3	Cardiff	Wilson Sars & C
brk Elmston	1297	11	Cardiff	Mess. Maritimes
brk Kate Kait	680	12	Cardiff	Cent. Braz. R.R.
brk Beta	424	12	Savona	H. Rodrigues & C
brk Sless & Strin	92	13	B. B. Aires.	C. A. Reol
brk Ne-playe	608	17	Cardiff	Lloyd Bazar

26	Canuel...	387	27	Swansen...	C. Pacheco & C
27	Canuel...	387	28	Swansen...	Phillips Bros. & C
28	The MacBrien...	387	29	Zarate...	Souza & C
29	Robert Hulse...	387	30	Maciel...	M. Neuhoffman & C
30	Canuel...	387	31	Canuel...	Lage Brothers
31	Canuel...	387	32	Canuel...	Wilson Souza & C
32	Canuel...	387	33	Canuel...	In distress
33	Canuel...	387	34	Canuel...	Neuhoffman
34	Canuel...	387	35	Swansen...	Wilson Souza & C
35	Canuel...	387	36	Canuel...	Ceist. Braz. R.R.
36	Canuel...	387			
37	Canuel...	387			
38	Canuel...	387			
39	Canuel...	387			
40	Canuel...	387			
41	Canuel...	387			
42	Canuel...	387			
43	Canuel...	387			
44	Canuel...	387			
45	Canuel...	387			
46	Canuel...	387			
47	Canuel...	387			
48	Canuel...	387			
49	Canuel...	387			
50	Canuel...	387			
51	Canuel...	387			
52	Canuel...	387			
53	Canuel...	387			
54	Canuel...	387			
55	Canuel...	387			
56	Canuel...	387			
57	Canuel...	387			
58	Canuel...	387			
59	Canuel...	387			
60	Canuel...	387			
61	Canuel...	387			
62	Canuel...	387			
63	Canuel...	387			
64	Canuel...	387			
65	Canuel...	387			
66	Canuel...	387			
67	Canuel...	387			
68	Canuel...	387			
69	Canuel...	387			
70	Canuel...	387			
71	Canuel...	387			
72	Canuel...	387			
73	Canuel...	387			
74	Canuel...	387			
75	Canuel...	387			
76	Canuel...	387			
77	Canuel...	387			
78	Canuel...	387			
79	Canuel...	387			
80	Canuel...	387			
81	Canuel...	387			
82	Canuel...	387			
83	Canuel...	387			
84	Canuel...	387			
85	Canuel...	387			
86	Canuel...	387			
87	Canuel...	387			
88	Canuel...	387			
89	Canuel...	387			
90	Canuel...	387			
91	Canuel...	387			
92	Canuel...	387			
93	Canuel...	387			
94	Canuel...	387			
95	Canuel...	387			
96	Canuel...	387			
97	Canuel...	387			
98	Canuel...	387			
99	Canuel...	387			
100	Canuel...	387			

[illegible]

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Annual rate	Last rate	Closing quotations
4,000,000	4,000,000	..	Agua, Caliente, de Vasconcelos	..	2000	198,000	..
7,000,000	7,000,000	..	Cent. e Viação Fluminense	42,000—July 00	200	205,000	..
778,400	768,400	20,000	Carrageiros Fluminenses	100,000—Jan. 91	200	218,000	..
300,000	300,000	..	Commercio e Industria	..	200	200,000	..
300,000	300,000	..	Commodos e Escudo de Café	100,000—Jan. 91	60	59,000	..
200,000	120,000	..	Elevador e Fabr. de Chumbo	40,000—July 90	60	59,000	..
..	20,000	..	do 2 series	..	40	..	..
4,500,000	4,500,000	..	Empresa de Obras Publicas, do 2 series	100,000—Jan. 91	200	410,000	..
4,500,000	4,500,000	..	Encasacada de Café	100,000—Jan. 91	40	360,000	..
4,000,000	4,000,000	..	Evocacia Fluminense	..	40	61,000	.. 63,000
1,000,000	1,000,000	..	Industria Colombiana do Brazil	..	60	..	..
1,000,000	1,000,000	..	Ind. Lx. e Viação de Santos	..	100	..	..
220,000	220,000	220,000	Industria Flum. (Kassiques)	..—Jan. 91	50	50,000	..
5,000,000	5,000,000	..	Industhosantos no Brazil	60,000—Jan. 91	200	700,000	660,000—700,000
3,200,000	3,200,000	..	Paraná Mineira	100,000—Int.—Jan. 91	80	60,000	..
3,000,000	3,000,000	..	do de S. Paulo	..	80	..	..
2,000,000	1,000,000	..	Nacional de Oleos	5,000—Jan. 91	130	000	.. 88,000
5,000,000	5,000,000	..	Nova Era Rural	100,000—Jan. 91	70	62,000	.. 35,000
1,000,000	1,000,000	..	Paraná Mineira	6,000—Aug. 90	120	180,000	..
650,000	470,000	..	Phosphata de Calif.	..	150	..	..
400,000	400,000	..	Sociedade do Rio	120,000—2 Jan. 91	40	39,000	48,000—52,000
1,000,000	1,000,000	..	Servico Maritimo	8,000—Jan. 91	200	210,000	..
800,000	1,200,000	41,500	S. Joazeiro mines	..	40	42,000	..
..	200,000	..	do 2 series	..	20	..	..
9,000,000	9,000,000	..	Santos Brazileira	3,000—Jan. 91	80	87,000	.. 93,000

Shipping.

THOMAS NORTON'S

OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS

BETWEEN THE

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL PORTS

Established in 1865

Loading Berth; Covered Pier No. 17, East River
For Freight and General Information apply to

Thomas Norton,

104 Wall St., New-York.

Steamships.

ROYAL MAIL
STEAM PACKET COMPANY.Under contracts with the British and Brazilian
Governments for carrying the mails.

TABLE OF DEPARTURES.

1891

Date	Steamer	Destination
Feb. 11	Tamar...	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lishon, Vigo, Southampton and Antwerp.
" 19	Trent....	Santos, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres
" 23	Clyde....	Bahia, Pernambuco, St. Vincent, Lishon, Vigo, Southampton and Antwerp

This Company's steamers leave Southampton every alternate Thursday, and Rio de Janeiro, homeward, every alternate Tuesday.

Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can be taken out at the Agency.

For freight, passages and other information apply to

Rua de S. Pedro No. 1, Sobrado.

G. C. Anderson,
Superintendent.UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL
MAIL STEAMSHIP Co.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE

CARRYING THE U. S. AND BRAZILIAN MAILS

SAILINGS FOR NEW YORK:

SEGURANÇA.....	7 Mar.
ADVANCE.....	21 "
VIGILANCIA.....	4 Apr.

The fine Steamer

ALLIANÇA,

Captain GRIFFITHS

will sail 22nd February at 10 a.m. for

NEW YORK

calling at

BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO, PARÁ, BARBADOS,
AND ST. THOMAS.

Passage Rates

	cabin	storage
To Liverpool.....	\$220	gold
" New York.....	\$145	\$75 "
" & back.....	\$275	" "

For passages and information apply to

Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited; Agents

No. 2 Praça das Marinhãs.

W. C. Peck,

No. 1 A, Rua de S. Pedro.

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER
PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE

BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENT.

INTENDED SAILINGS FROM RIO.

To New York:

Olbier's..... 13 Feb.

Mails are closed as announced by the Post Office.
For cargo apply to the Broker

Wm. R. McNiven,

89, Rua 1º de Março.

For passages, parcels, specie, etc., to the

Agents:—NORTON, MEGAW & Co.,
82 Rua 1º de Março.NEW ZEALAND
SHIPPING Co., Ltd.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

HOMEWARDS—RIO TO LONDON.

Due at Rio de Janeiro.

Kaikoura.....	Feb. 15th
Tongariro.....	Mar. 15th

These steamers are first-class in every respect and are celebrated for quick homeward passages and superior accommodations. Call at TENSARIFA and PLYMOUTH; passengers may land at latter port.

For freights apply to W. C. Peck.

No. 1 A, Rua de S. Pedro;

and for passages and other information to

Wilson Sons & Co., Ltd., Agents,

No. 2, Praça das Marinhãs

SHAW, SAVILL & ALBION Co.,
LIMITED.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS

BETWEEN

NEW ZEALAND AND LONDON.

HOMEWARDS—Due at Rio de Janeiro.

Doric.....	Feb. 26th
Arawa.....	Mar. 26th

Steamers superior in every respect and fitted with every convenience for the comfort of travellers. Call at TENSARIFA and PLYMOUTH; passengers may land at latter port.

For freight apply to W. C. Peck.

No. 1 A, Rua de S. Pedro;

and for passages and other information to

Wilson, Sons & Co. Ltd., Agents,

No. 2, Praça das Marinhãs

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY
NEW YORK AND LONDON

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS OF THE

Celebrated
Sewing Machines

SINGER

Celebrated
Sewing Machines

General Agency in South America:

No. 53, RUA DOS OURIVES, RIO DE JANEIRO.

BRANCH AGENCIES:

Niteroi: 39, Rua do Imperador	São Paulo: 34 B, Rua da Imperatriz	Bahia: In front of the Elevator	Campos: 69, Rua 13 de Maio
Porto Alegre: 395, Rua dos Andrades	Buenos Aires: 137, Calle Maipú	Rosario: 193 ½, Calle Mendoza	

and at Montevideo, Salto, La Plata, Cordoba, Santa Fé, Tucuman, Asuncion, Valparaiso, Santiago, Guayaquil, Lima, Iquique, La Paz, etc., etc.,

For Dyspepsia, Mental and Physical Exhaustion, Nervousness, Diminished Vitality, etc.,

USE

PROF. HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE,

[Liquor]

Prepared according to the directions of Prof. N. Horsford, of Cambridge, Mass.

A preparation of the phosphates of lime, magnesia, potash and iron with phosphoric acid in such form as to be readily assimilated by the system.

As Food for an Exhausted Brain, In Liver and Kidney Troubles, In Scurvy and Sick Headache, In Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Constipation, In Inebriety, Despondency, and Cases of Impaired Nerve Function

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE

has become a necessity in a large number of households throughout the world, and is universally recommended and prescribed by physicians of all schools. It is not nauseous, but agreeable to the taste. No danger can attend its use. Its action will harmonize with such stimulants as are necessary to take.

IT MAKES A DELICIOUS DRINK WITH WATER AND SUGAR ONLY.

Sole Agents, W. R. CASSELS & Co.

Companhia União Industrial

S. SEBASTIÃO

Share Capital..... Rs. 10,000,000\$

Debentures..... £ 675,000 stg.

RIO DE JANEIRO.

Comprises the following factories:

FABRICA DE TECIDOS S. JOÃO

Hessians, coffee bags and jute goods of all descriptions.

FABRICA DE TECIDOS S. CHRISTOVÃO

Cotton, wool and silk goods.

FABRICA NACIONAL DE TECIDOS DE MEIA

Undershirts, hosiery, etc.

FABRICA MANUFACTURA DE RENDAS

Lace goods of all kinds.

FABRIL BRAZILEIRA

Small-ware, pins, needles, buttons, etc.

TECELAOEM FLUMINENSE

Gimps, fringes, gold and silver lace, embroidery, etc.

FABRICA DE FERRO GALVANIZADO.

Galvanized iron roofing sheets, zinc tiles, baths, kitchen ware, silver and nickel plating, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

J. H. LOWNDES & Co.

Succs. J. V. HALL & Co.,

No. 84, Rua 1º de Março.

Rio de Janeiro.

PACIFIC STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY.

DEPARTURES for LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Lisbon and Bordeaux.

Potosi.....	Feb. 15th
Galle.....	" 2nd
Magellan.....	Mar. 8th

These popular steamers are fitted with the electric light and all modern conveniences. Insurance policies may be taken out at the agency on merchandise, baggage and values.

For freights apply to W. C. Peck,

No. 1 A, Rua de S. Pedro;

and for passages and other information to

Wilson Sons & Co., Ltd., Agents,

No. 2, Praça das Marinhãs.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
BREMEN.

Capital. . . 40,000,000 Marks.

Regular Lines of Steam Packets between

Bremen—United States

" Brazil

" River Plate

" China, Japan

" Australia

Departures from Rio de Janeiro on the 31st

of each month to

Bahia, Lisbon, Antwerp and Bremen.

Passengers and cargo for all ports of the different lines accepted.

Passage Rates:

Rio—Antwerp, Bremen..... 500 Marks, 100/1000

" New York via Bremen..... 1,000 " 150/1000

" Lisbon..... 500 " 75/1000

For further information apply to

HERM. STOLTZ & Co., Agents.

Rua da Alfandega, No. 60.

Rio de Janeiro.

RUBBER HAND STAMPS.

Metal-Bodied Rubber Type.

S. T. LONGSTRETH,

Office and works: 18, Travessa do Ovidio, 1st floor, VII.—Special attention given to large stamps (trade-marks) and large type for marking coffee bags.

HAUPT & Co.

50, Rua da Alfandega
RIO DE JANEIRO,
Caixa 700.Representatives in Brazil of
FRIED. KRUPP,
Essen, Rhineland.

HEIDSIECK & Co's.

DRY MONOPOLE.

FINE COMMERCIAL PRINTING,

of the best description and on the best of terms at the
Typographia Aldina
79, Sete de Setembro.

A fine assortment of plain and ruled letter paper, in sheets and pads, shortly expected.

(Under new direction.)

THE MONTEVIDEO TIMES

(Late "The River Plate Times.")

DAILY MORNING PAPER

ESTABLISHED 1888

The only newspaper in the English language published in the Republic of Uruguay.

Circulates in Montevideo and the Republic of Uruguay, Buenos Aires and the Argentine Republic, Europe and the United States.

This paper is absolutely independent and is the acknowledged representative organ of English interests in the Republic.

FIRST CLASS ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

Advertisements and subscriptions received by post.

For terms, etc., apply to THE MANAGER.

Calle Treinta y Tres 61.—Montevideo

To Preserve Manufacturers and Salters.

An English gentleman, with seventeen years practical experience of preserving and tinning meats and greases, will accept a contract for any term of years in or out of Brazil. Age 35; speaks French, Portuguese and Spanish. Abstinence from spirits. Address: Cassley & Co., 67 Rua do Ovidio, Rio de Janeiro.

USED POSTAGE STAMPS & Co.,
FROM BRAZILAND THE NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES.
Wanted, for prompt payment, (cash or exchange.) Circulars of instructions free. Agents wanted. Commisions of all kinds executed.

Address: Frankford Stamp Co., Stamp Importers, Frankford, Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A.

The Constitution of the United States

Translated into Portuguese, with a chronological sketch of the principal events leading to the American Revolution, is for sale at this office.

Price 200 reis.

ST. JACOBS OIL

W. R. CASSELS & Co., Agents for Brazil.

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN.

CURES

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Stomachic, Nervous Headache, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Cents a bottle. Directions in 11 Languages.

THE CHARLES A. VOSELER CO., Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.

ENVELOPES.

A choice assortment of long commercial envelopes, cloth-lined and Japanese parchment, and square envelopes, white and colored, may be found at the

Typographia Aldina

79, Sete de Setembro, 1st floor.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.

New Half-year commencing January.

Large assortment of English Works of Fiction, standard and other, to which recent works of favorite living authors are from time to time added. Also standard works of Travel, Biography, History, Literature, etc.

Lending English Newspapers and Periodicals, pictorial and other, received by earliest mail from Europe also principal Reviews and Magazines, English and American.

SUBSCRIPTIONS—Paid in Advance:

308 per annum, with right to four works and two magazines.

18\$ " " with right to two works and one magazine.

Employees of subscribing firms, banks, etc., admitted for payment of 12\$ annually, with right to two works and one magazine.

Subscriptions may be paid half-yearly.

Temporary Residents in Rio are entitled to use the Reading Room, without the right of taking out books, for a monthly subscription, paid in advance, of 3\$.

All information may be obtained from the Librarian.

Hours open from 12 noon to 6 p.m., Sundays and Holiday excepted.

53, RUA DOS OURIVES—First Floor.

TYP. ALDINA, 79, Sete de Setembro.